



Marriage and Divorce.

The institution of the marriage relation has in all ages and in all countries, been considered the corner stone of the social fabric. From that hour, when the Creator breathed the breath of life into the first human pair down even to the present time, it has ever been an object of reverence among men, whether existing in a state of barbarism, or exhibiting the refinements and culture of the highest mental and moral excellence. That it is of divine origin, we have no doubt; but whether it be of divine or human origin, a law of God or the invention of man, all must concede, that it is a law of nature and based upon principles, which form the root of our existence. The experience of all ages and of every nation, has stamped it as an institution, more productive of social happiness and of national prosperity, than any other, and perhaps more than all others combined. From this source spring all the family relations, the dearest, purest and strongest which can be found on earth.

This too more surely than any other, is productive of the highest moral excellence, if not the greatest mental superiority. Indeed we might truly say, that without it, there could be no such thing as religion or virtue in the world. Had it never existed, mankind would probably be only the highest order of animals and no better than the brutes which perish. Destroy it, and how long would it be, before the firmest structure of civil government would tumble into ruins, the world become a scene of anarchy and confusion, and chaos usurp the place of this beautiful creation.

We have been led to make these reflections, by noticing, during the session of our Supreme Court last week, the unusually large number of petitions for divorce, which occupied the attention of the Court. In looking over the records of the Clerk, we counted no less than fifteen cases of this character, a majority of which have already been tried and granted, and nearly all the rest continued only, that a little more testimony could be produced, when they too will be granted. It may be a matter of amusement to an idle curiosity, to listen to the disgusting details of the evidence presented on the trials of these petitions. It may cause the frequent laugh to circulate among the spectators; it may furnish the most interesting and acceptable topics of conversation for the saloon and bar-room, nay, it may not be unwelcome as matter of gossip at the tea-table, and in the drawing-room; but when we take a "sober second thought," does it not present the subject in a far more serious if not an alarming character.

Is it not a grave subject, worthy the consideration of the statesman, the dinner the patriot, the philanthropist, nay, of all men, and women too, who are capable of serious thought, and feel an interest in the future of our country and of our race. That the frequency of divorces is a great and growing evil, no one at all acquainted with the matter can for a moment question. That the causes which produce them are of the vilest character, can be as little questioned. Without exception, they will all be found in a greater or less degree, hostile to good government, to religion, to virtue, and to good morals. They are at open war as well with the Bible as with the statute-book. In a word, they lay the axe to the root of all civil society, and tend to involve all that is great, all that is good, all that is beautiful or praiseworthy on earth, in one common destruction.

These causes are crimes, often of the deepest dye—causes, too, which owe their origin as well as existence to the folly and incapacity of our law makers, and men who are under the most sacred of obligations to prevent these evils, are too often found the surest promoters of them. If we are asked what we mean by these intimations, or if you choose so to call them, these insinuations, our answer is simply this—we profess to be patriots, but do not care a fig for the country, so long as we can fill the places of power, trust and emolument. We profess to be Christians—to believe the scriptures, but only that we may be of good report among men, and nothing is farther from our practice or intention, than in good faith to obey the precepts, to regulate our conduct by the teachings, or to walk in the footsteps of Jesus of Nazareth. Indeed, it has often been a question in our mind, whether the follies and absurdities of Mormonism were more at variance with the spirit of true religion, than the practices of those who deceive themselves by claiming to be members of the Christian church.

In these days of Jams of every hue and stripe, one thing to our mind is certain, that crime and vice of every description, is much more abundant throughout the land, than in the days of our forefathers. Every newspaper we read, no matter from what section of the Union it comes, presents its quota of murders, rapes, robberies, thefts and fraud.

We will not insult the intelligence of our readers, by telling them, that these do not spring from the spirit of religion or patriotism. We cannot believe in the advancement of our species, in their dignity and

worth, when crime stalks boldly in the public thoroughfares, with unblushing face, and the great business of mankind has become, to outwit and defraud each other, and to save themselves from being outwitted and defrauded.

In our humble opinion, all these evils, may we not call them curses, have befallen us, for our hypocrisy, for our idolatry in pretending to be what we are not, and transferring our worship from the Creator to the creature; and the sooner we use what little of common sense, that is left to us, in returning to the teachings of the Bible and the examples of the founders of our State, the better it will be for our country, and the brighter will be the pages of its history.

LOCAL NEWS.

In our advertising columns there is offered this morning a reward of fifty dollars for the conviction of a scoundrel, or of a gang of scoundrels, who have recently committed serious depredations upon the property of a resident of this city. The case of rascality to which we make reference is by no means the first of its kind. During the spring and summer months we have been continually apprised, by the proprietors of gardens and of other ornamental grounds, of frequent ravages among their trees and shrubbery. These offences are aggravated and unpardonable. None but a barbarian will recklessly disfigure beauty, and barbarism must no longer roam recklessly abroad. We entreat the municipal authorities to use the most active exertions in apprehending the perpetrators of this act, about which we are now writing. Let the certainty of a liberal reward lend zeal to the law-abiding—if any be indifferent to such extreme meanness and villany.

The Commencement exercises of Brown University take place to-morrow. There will doubtless be a large attendance from Newport, as well as from all parts of the State. The Steamer Perry makes an excursion to Providence on the occasion, and advertises tickets, to and from that city, at the low rate of 50 cents.

We have received the eighteenth annual report of the New England Female Medical College, by which we ascertain the continued prosperity of that institution.

We wish to inform our readers, now that Autumn has come round, and summer clothing begins to be inadequate to the demands of climate and of Fashion, that garments of the most desirable quality and of the nicest manufacture can be procured at Messrs. Swinburne & Goffe's establishment. They are prepared to furnish their customers with the best of full goods at the lowest of prices.

NEWPORT AUG. 31, 1857.

MR. EDITOR.—I beg leave to inform you of a certain incident which occurred on Sunday last at the funeral of the widow Bush, appertaining to the Bearers. There were four of them whose united ages amounted to 283 years, each being over 70 years old, and all of them having pursued the same occupation.

Yours, very Respy.

Wm. CARD.

We received the above note yesterday afternoon, and would return our thanks to its author for the information contained in it. On further enquiry we find the four persons referred to, to consist of Mr. William Card, Mr. Moses Norman, Mr. John Pitman and Mr. John Barker, all of whom have followed for years the business of House carpentering.

Persons having business with the Overseer of the Poor, are desired to call at his office in the City Hall, rather than at his residence. Sickness in his family, which renders the latter course, for the present, highly annoying, is the reason of this request.

SYLVESTER R. HAZARD.

Overseer of the Poor.

We understand that the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and family of Boston, arrived at the Fillmore House last evening.

ECHO OFFICE, WESTBURY, Aug. 29, 1857.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A man named Chas. Babcock, a laborer, residing at White Rock village, in this town, killed his wife this afternoon with an axe, knocking several holes in her skull. He then immediately killed himself, by cutting his throat from ear to ear, with a razor. It is supposed that he was partially insane, caused by excessive use of ardent spirits.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.—Another correspondent writes: Charles J. Babcock got into a quarrel with his wife, this afternoon at half past four, when she fled to the street, where he followed her with an axe, knocked her to the ground, and then laid the blade of the axe into her left temple, causing instant death. He retreated to the house and cut his own throat with a razor, causing his death in a few moments. The cause is said to have originated in some testimony which was to be given on Monday next, where he was interested, assisted by excessive use of spirituous liquors.

A New London correspondent of the Boston Ledger learns from good authority that legal proceedings are to be forthwith instituted by the New London Transportation Company against the Fall River Steamboat Company, to recover damages for the loss of the propeller and her freight. It is stated that Mr. Lord, the attorney of the Atlantic Insurance Company, New York, will conduct the writ on behalf of the plaintiffs.

GENERAL NEWS.

WAS WASHINGTON A MARSHAL OF FRANCE.—We reproduce in our columns, not many days ago, a letter from the venerable Mr. CURTIS, of Arlington, purporting to detail the circumstances under which Gen. WASHINGTON, during the war of the Revolution, was honored with the title of *Mareschal de France*. A correspondent, who thinks there is some mistake in this statement, has addressed us the subject in question, which he thinks has been settled in the negative by the authority of WASHINGTON himself, who, in a letter under date of January 31, 1785, appears to have disclaimed the imputed title. It may be worthy of remark, however, that the terms in which this disclaimer is conceived are not incompatible with the supposition that a merely honorary designation like that in question was actually conferred by the French Government, though never officially assumed or acknowledged by WASHINGTON himself. Indeed, if the statement had no foundation whatever, it seems difficult to account for its origin and currency in the year 1785, unless the explanation given by Mr. SPARKS should be deemed sufficient in the premises.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer: GENTLEMEN: I think Mr. CURTIS is in error in his letter to Col. KIMBELL, in which he states that WASHINGTON was a Marshal of France. The question seems to have been put to rest by Washington himself in a letter to Mr. LAMONT, quoted by SPARKS in his 9th volume of Washington's Writings, page 89. The letter seems to have been dated January 31, 1785. Sparks says: "In this place, with regard to the order of dates, may be inserted an extract from a letter written by General Washington to Mr. James Lamont, who had dedicated to him a volume of poems, since it refers to an error frequently repeated in writings of authority. 'It behooves me,' said he to Mr. Lamont, 'to correct a mistake in your printed address. To the Patrons of the Fine Arts. I am a Marshal of France, nor do I hold any commission or any office under that Government or any other whatever.'—The idea which has usually prevailed that General Washington was a Marshal of France probably originated from the circumstance of his having commanded Count de Rochambeau while that officer was in America." B. M.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 24, 1857. We thought best to publish the above statement from the National Intelligencer, having inserted a few days since the article referred to. We fully agree with the views, of the editor of the Intelligencer, that the honor might have been conferred by the French Government though never officially assumed or acknowledged by WASHINGTON himself.—ED. NEWS.

FAST MEN.—The vicious die early. They fall like shadows, or tumble like wrecks and ruins into the grave—often when quite young—almost always before forty. The wicked "liveth not half his days." The world at once ratifies the truth and assigns the reason, by describing the dissolute "fast men," that is, they live fast, they spend their twelve hours in six, getting through the whole before the meridian, and out of sight and into darkness, while others are in the glow and glory of life. "Their sun is down while it is yet day." And they might have helped. Many a one dies long before he need. Your men of genius, like Burns and Byron, to whom, when dissipated and profligate, thirty-seven is so fatal, and your obscure and nameless "wandering stars," who waste their youth in libertine indulgence—they cannot live long. They must die early. They put on the steam till they blow up the boiler. They run at such a rate, that the fire goes out for want of fuel. The machinery is destroyed by reckless speed and rapid wear. Nothing can save them. Their physical system cannot stand the strain they put it to; while the state of their mind is often such, that the soul would eat the substance of the most robust body, and make for itself a way of escape from the incessant hell of its own thoughts.—[T. Binney.]

A LITERARY MAN IN CONGRESS.—The following is said to be a literal copy of a letter received from a new member of the House of Representatives from one of the Western States, by the publisher of a paper:—

"Dear sir, you will please find two dollars enclosed for the payment of the—, you have been kind enough to send me your paper for the last time. Mo this—and we are told from the best authority that the laborer is worthy his hire—I must say yours is a very good country paper so fair as General news is concerned—as to the Political part of the paper—according to my opinion will fall short to some extent the great principles taught by our four fathers but you are very young and I hope you will improve ours truly."

The promotion of such a writer as this must go far to compensate the literary world for the defeat of Thackeray and the removal of Hawthorne.

THE OBJECT OF DANCING.—There is a story of her Imperial Highness waiting three in the same evening with an English lady at the Court of Berlin. She naturally felt, and frankly expressed herself highly flattered by the compliment. "I did not intend it as a compliment," was the answer. "Then," said the lady, somewhat rebuffed, "your Highness must be very fond of dancing." "I detest dancing," was the still unsatisfactory response. Undeterred by her ill success, the fair Englishwoman still prosecuted her inquiries. "What then, may I ask, can be your Imperial Highness' motive for dancing?" "Madam," was the exalted personage's reply, "I dance to perspire!"

One of the tonists at a Mormon celebration at Philadelphia, was: "Brigham Young—the lion of the Lord. When he roars in the mountains, all the whelps stick up their ears. Such a getting up stairs I never did see."

The Mormons are excessively jubilant, and well they may be. For the greater portion of three Administrations they have practised their abominable villainies, and there is a fair prospect they will continue to do so to the end of the present. President Buchanan attempted to show them a "getting up stairs" but bucked down.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEALTHY BREAD.

JAMES PYLE'S

DIETETIC SALERATUS

IS among the most important improvements of the present day. Every family throughout this land should be acquainted with its intrinsic value, and thereby escape the many evils arising from the use of common Saleratus—the caustic impurities of which are acknowledged destructive to health, by physicians generally. Common saleratus has the elements of caustic alkali, and readily acts on the coating of the stomach, thus deranging the digestive organs and paving the way for dyspepsia and diseases of every kind. Children are the greatest sufferers and frequently die from infantile diseases, which in former years, were successfully treated, even without medical aid. But here is an article to be relied on.

James Pyle's Dietetic Saleratus, the result of many experiments, is entirely different from everything heretofore in use.—The perfection reached in purifying it, makes it as harmless to the stomach as flour itself, while in point of nicety it surpasses the best baking soda, and will make bread, biscuits, cake, beautifully light, nutritious, and suitable for the most dyspeptic stomach. Every lady that tries it will use no other.

REMARKS ON COUNTERFEITS.—Our great success has brought out a multitude of poisonous imitations. The genuine is packed in whole, half, and quarter packages, with the name of James Pyle on each. Manufacturing Depot, 213 Washington st., New York.

For sale at all the groceries in Newport, Providence and throughout the State.

Cure Yourselves.—There are many who do not like to consult a physician in all cases, and the result often times has been irreparable injury to health. There is now no necessity for this. Call or send for a bottle of SPANISH GULDER-MINT and take it as directed, and it will not only cure you, but will keep you well as long as you use it. It is a very vegetable Female Restorative, designed expressly for such cases, and worth its weight in gold. Sent to the address in this city.

AMOS PALMER & CO., 213 Westminster st.

SOMETHING NEW EVERY WEEK.

Testimony in favor of Prof. O. J. WOOD'S Hair Restorative Voluntary Certificate, of which one will be published every week.

No. 4.

MOXMOOTH, February 1, 1856. PROF. WOOD: I commenced the use of your Hair Restorative in March, A. D. 1855. At the time I commenced its use my hair was about two thirds grey or rather white. Not by the application of the Restorative, as advertised, but by the use of the original color, and not necessary to be washed and only appearance, and what is of more real value to me, my scalp is freed from all disease and disagreeable sensation. Very truly, your obedient servant.

J. W. D. VANDERBILT.

Beware of articles purporting to produce "results similar," as they are only abortive attempts to palm off a miserable article on the popularity of this, under a different name! O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 313 Broadway, N. Y. (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by HAZARD & CASWELL and all good Druggists.

CHAMPLIN'S

XYLOPHORIUM.

TO STOP YOUR HAIR FROM FALLING OFF, USE

Champlin's Xylophorium.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF AND PREVENT IT IN THE HAIR, USE

Champlin's Xylophorium.

TO MAKE THE HAIR GROW AND BEAUTIFULLY

CHAMPLIN'S Xylophorium.

TO CURE SCALD AND THE WORST DISEASES OF THE SCALP, USE

Champlin's Xylophorium.

TO GIVE THE HAIR A BEAUTIFUL APPEARANCE, USE

Champlin's Xylophorium.

TO LAY THE FOUNDATION OF A GOOD HEAD OF HAIR ON CHILDREN, USE

Champlin's Xylophorium.

TO GIVE THE WHISKERS A DARK AND RICH APPEARANCE, USE

Champlin's Xylophorium.

TO PREVENT THE HAIR FROM TURNING GRAY, USE

Champlin's Xylophorium.

O. H. P. Champlin, Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietor.

[Observe that the fac-simile of the signature of the proprietor is on the wrapper of each bottle; none others is genuine.]

BARNES & PARK 394 Broadway, N. Y. wholesale agents.

Sold in this city at 25 cents per bottle by R. J. TAYLOR.

APRINE AIR BALM

FOR

Restoring Gray Hair to its Original Color.

WARRANTED to cure Baldness, Scurf, Dandruff, itching and all diseases of the skin. This Balm gives the scalp a new and healthy action; restores the coloring matter to the roots of the Hair, which passes through the Hair, and gives it a natural color without the use of Hair Dye.

Hundreds of preparations have been introduced, pretending to preserve the Hair and keep it from falling off, composed of Oils, Alcohol and other deleterious materials, and all to no use. Hair Dyes have been introduced that do not give the Hair a natural color, besides being troublesome to use. This Balm is not a Dye. Knowing that a preparation was needed to do what was required for the Hair the proprietor was induced to experiment until he could obtain an article that would be the best remedy. It is something new and different, always all right and of the scalp, thereby stopping that troublesome itching. It cures Dandruff and Scurf, and when the Hair has turned gray it will bring it back to its original color. It Black, Brown or Auburn. It makes the Hair soft and glossy—presents it from falling off, as will be seen by using this Balm for a few days—life will be given to the roots of the Hair, and growth will soon appear.—Growth does not take place at the end of the Hair, as will be seen in persons who have their hair dyed. If you examine gray hair that has been cured for a week, you will find to ward the roots that the hair has come out gray, hence it is necessary to have the fluid at the roots of the hair healthy, that the whole hair may be a natural color. Each hair has a root in the skin, and is of itself a hollow, gray tube, through which there is a constant circulation of the pigment from the root.—When this pigment or coloring matter comes out, it leaves the hair hollow and it becomes gray. To prevent this Balm that would produce this pigment to become the study of the proprietor. The discovery of the Aprine Air Balm will do it. It will bring the Hair to its natural color by making anew the coloring matter in the roots of the hair.

It is a mistaken notion that oil or grease will restore the hair, as nothing can be more injurious. The Aprine Air Balm, will restore the skin and save the hair of those who have been sick with every kind of disease.

Prepared by C. A. P. MASON, Providence,

D. P. IVEY & CO., 83 Milk st., Boston, Mass., sole agents for the United States and

Canada. For sale in Providence by

B. P. Mason & Co., Thomas W. Eddy,

J. Balch & Son, O. Sumner, M. D.,

J. G. Hassard, Amos Palmer, M. D.,

Wm. B. Blanding, A. J. Smith,

Chambers & Cabler, Albert J. Callier,

Benjamin C. Bailey, A. H. Field,

Allen C. Day, Doctor Holmes,

H. H. Harrington, Parson Sheldon,

B. Burlington, L. D. Anthony & Co.

For sale in Newport, by Hazard & Caswell.

R. J. Taylor and B. H. Tisdale

WILLIAM H. SMITH,

DENTIST,

Swinburne's Block, 130 Thames-st.

USE THE AMERICAN VEGETABLE

HAIR CURLING COMPOUND.

For Curling and Beautifying the Hair and Whiskers.

ALL who wish to improve the health and growth of the Hair and Whiskers, should not be without this compound. It has been fully tested to be the best article now in use. It gives a black and glossy appearance, and after the first application, will curl the hair in beautiful tangles.

For gentlemen's Whiskers, nothing can be better for curling and making them thick and glossy. As this article is purely vegetable, it will not injure the hair, but will remove the unnatural dryness and harshness of the hair, which precedes its loss, and will increase its growth and give it a healthy and luxuriant brilliancy.

LISTEN TO THE PRISSE. The public can be assured that this is no imposition, but that its virtue are full what is claimed, and that the article will be very soon the most popular compound manufactured.—There is no gums nor acids used in this preparation, therefore persons will not fear to use it freely, and as often as they wish, as its whole tendency is to enliven, and give life and strength to the hair.

Many are the testimonials in its favor, and must be tried to be appreciated. Those wishing a beautiful head of hair, can have it by using the Curling Compound, which is put up in a nice box, richly labeled on four sides.—Price 25c.

For the Toilet and Nursery, use the Perfumed Hair Powder! put up in neat paper boxes. This article is Purely Vegetable, and will not injure the skin; used in summer it is very cooling to the skin and causes the complexion to become pure and white. This article is admirable for the Nursery, as it is exceedingly fine and light to the touch. Ladies try it, and you will exclaim as many others have—"It is the best I ever saw." Price only 12-1/2 cents per box.

For the Skin and Complexion, use Dr. Le BARON'S Lily Cream. This article is composed of the most soothing substances known in the Vegetable Kingdom, and as it contains no poisonous or injurious materials, it can be used at all times and with entire safety, even upon the most delicate skin. Price only 25 cents.

See that you get the Lily Cream.

For sale by L. J. LEWIS, Providence, R. I., Agent for the United States and the

Canadas.

Sole wholesale and retail by Messrs. HAZARD & CASWELL, Druggists, 12 Washington square and 132 Thames street, Newport.

Also, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers generally throughout the country.

OFFICES FOR RENT.—Four or five offices in Narragansett Buildings, corner of Church and Thames sts. They are suitable for Lawyers, Physicians, Architects, Artists, Milliners, Music Teachers, &c. They are light, well ventilated, gas pipe in, with water entrance, and easy access from Church street, will be let for the summer, year, or term of years. Apply to

HAZARD & CASWELL,

Or on the premises.

HAZARD & CASWELL,

Druggists and Pharmacutists,

132 Thames street corner of Church Street,

And 12 Washington Square.

READ! READ! READ!—"Ye are

bidden read" the following Certificate of

acure of over 20 years' standing:

H. T. HELMHOISE.—Dear Sir:—I have been

troubled with an affliction of the Bladder and

Kidneys for over twenty years. I have tried

physicians in vain, and at last concluded to

give your genuine preparation a trial, as I had

heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me im-

mediate relief. I have used three bottles, and

feel much better than I have for twenty years

previously. I have the greatest faith in its vir-

tue and curative powers, and shall do all in

my power to make it known to the afflicted.

Hoping this may prove advantageous to you

in assisting you to introduce the medicine. I

am truly yours, M. McCORMICK.

Leviestown, Pa., Jan. 28, 1857.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's state-

ment, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylv-

ania.

Hon. Thos. B. Florence, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Tioga Co., Pa.

Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. D. B. Porter, ex-Governor, Pennsyl-

vania.

Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. Grier, Judge U. S. Court.

Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadel-

phia.

Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Phila-

delphia.

Hon. John Bigler, ex-Governor, California.

Hon. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washing-

ton, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

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Daily News Marine Journal,







